CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. In December 1951, the following work was being done in the laboratory of the SAG Sachsenwerk in Radeberg (N 52/E 39). In the radio laboratory, an ultra-high superheterodyne receiver was being developed, probably by order of the Soviet Zone Handelsorganisation (Trade Organization) (HO). In the television laboratory, development work on the T 2, Leningrad-type television set was continued by German specialists, under the direction of Engineer Hempel (fnu). A new television set, fitted with Rimlock tubes and a rectangular image tube, was also developed there. Television programs transmitted by the Northwest German Broadcasting Station, Berlin, are received at present, for experimental purposes. This new television set is scheduled to be put into mass production in 1952. In the decimeter laboratory, the RVG 906 type set was being developed and plans were being made for its production. In the telecommunication laboratory, the RVG 904 was nearing completion. The RVG 905 equipment is used for television feeder lines and its installation was begun in Berlin-Adlershof and Berlin-West, center of the city, on 10 December 1951. The transmitting frequency of the RVG 904 type set is 1,335 megacycles, the intermediate frequency is 85 megacycles and its band width 15 megacycles. In the carrier frequency laboratory, the TF491 type carrier frequency set, a 12-channel set, was being developed. Development work was frequently interrupted because the Oberspreewerk could not supply the required quartz crystals. Steps were being taken to start production of this type of set. In the antenna laboratory, Herr Boden (fnu) worked on a so-called antenna prism, which is designed to be used as a decimeter-wave reflector. In December 1951, three wooden towers, ten meters high, were set up on the Keulenberg, near Koenigsbrucck, and were fitted with the antenna prism for experimental purposes. This antenna prism is irradiated by an antenna, which, during the experimental stage, was temporarily installed on the ground near the towers. It will later be replaced by a specially designed horn reflector fitted with a 3.8 x 3.8 meter lens. *

2. Development work on the RVG 903 B type beam direction set was concluded in October 1951. This set is an improved version of the RVG 902 type set which was developed from the Stuttgart set of the former German Armed Forces. The recently developed RVG 903 B type set has a four-stage transmitter which achieves an output of about 15 watts. Its wavelength is between 205 and 250 mm, which is the same as the RVG 902 C type set. A special horn reflector was developed to be used as an antenna for the new RVG 903 B type set. The horn reflector is mounted on a cast iron

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revolving platform. The size of the reflector lens is 1.8 x 1.8 meters, the horn opening 1 square meter and the weight is about 350 kg. The manufacturer's plate from a horn reflector, is inscribed "Factory No 52007, RVG 903 D.900, Rupornaya antenna "iconical antenna). A zero series (Nullserie) of 21 RVG 903 sets, with horn reflectors, had been produced. Mass production was being planned.

3. The factory has at its disposal field stations at the following points for testing decimeter radio sets: On the Steinberg near Pulsnitz (U 52/A 30) for the RVG test field and the decimeter laboratory, on the Koulenberg near Koenigsbrueck (U 52/A 31) for the antenna laboratory, on the Valtenberg near Neukirch (U 52/A 31) for the decimeter telephone test field, on the Collmberg (U 52/A 61) in Hohenleipisch (U 52/A 03) and on the Schleifberg near Bautzen (O 52/A 60). Two type RVG 903 D.900 horn reflectors were installed in November 1951 at each of these stations, except for Koulenberg. Lieutenant Colonel Soldovenov (fnu) procured two trailer-mounted masts, [redacted] from a signal unit 25X1 in Potsdam-Babelsberg for the Hohenleipisch station. Four horn reflectors were installed on a tower of the plant. The field stations were guarded by members of the Volkspolizei unit stationed at the plant.

4. The laboratories were adequately equipped with modern measuring instruments. Most of these instruments were made at the plant. The following items of equipment were supplied by the Rhode & Schwarz firm in Munich; 12 SWA-type measuring transmitters, 36 SWK-type measuring transmitters, 4 SMF-type measuring transmitters, 1 frequency teleprinter, 1 noise level indicator, 3 type UPC-3 noise 25X1 meters, and about 4 tube voltmeters.

5. [redacted] The plant employed about 4,000 to 4,500 persons in December 1951. ***

25X1 * [redacted] Comment. For sketch of antenna prism, see Annex 1.

** [redacted] Comment. RVG is the abbreviation for "Richtverbindungsgeraet".

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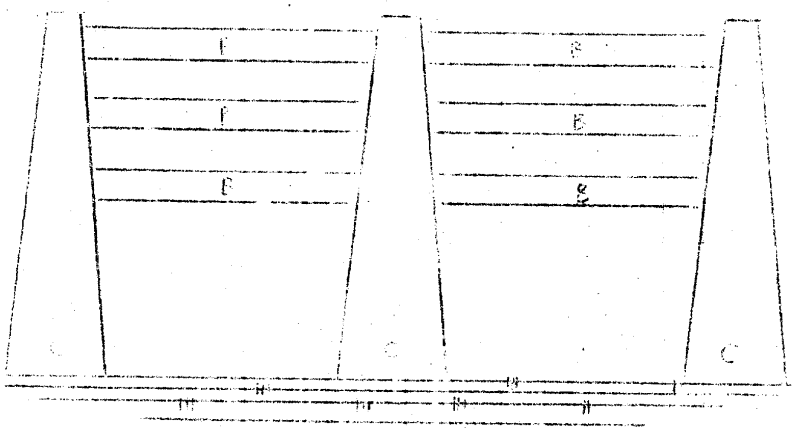
Annex 1

Antenna Prism Observed on Keulenberg Hill



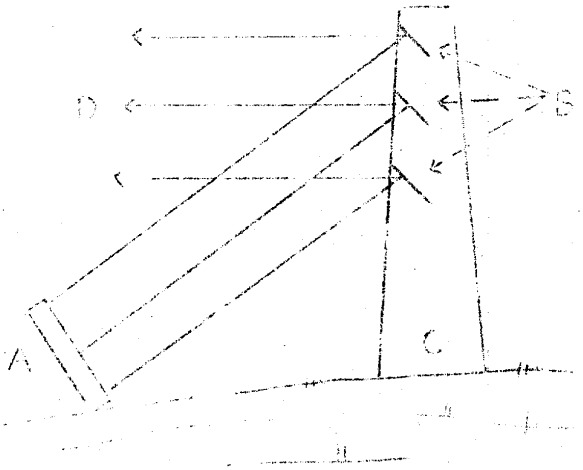
Legend:

A Antenna

B Revolving sheet metal plates

C Wooden towers, about 10 meters high

D Reflected beams



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